

"public use" through the hydrants to be set up by his newly created company for a term of years.

Bounded at a Stiff Figure.

This company was then bounded for \$1,000,000—a pretty stiff figure for supplying water to a village of 243 inhabitants. They were in such a hurry to get this matter through that some of the village documents were written by Mr. Crow's own hand and were only signed and completed the night before Governor Morton affixed his signature to the consolidation measure, the object being to saddle this \$1,000,000 of bonds on the city of New York. Having nothing of any value whatever to put in this mortgage, they tried to condemn lands on the Pocantico Hills, belonging to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Kingsland estate and others.

None of these lands has either water on or running through them in any portion whatsoever, but as they are of great value a Crow combination think their acquisition will give their bonds a foundation to upon and help their case against this. Within the last ten days they have put the New York District Supply Company to the New York & Westchester Company and increased their capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Increase of \$500,000 was discussed ranged in the little back room of a store in the village of Wakefield. Reported that the only persons present President Jordan, Secretary Cameron Manager Crow. Their plant in East consists of four or five small steam wells, an old locomotive boiler and a small pump.

A Ward's Island Contract.

There is a well-defined rumor that this aqueous trimvirate have a contract to supply Ward's Island with water, for which they get something like \$3,000 a year, the water being pumped from the little Eastchester station. As a matter of fact, the only tangible property they have is the Pocantico Water Company, and in this connection it is reported the water of the Pocantico Lake has been diverted from its proper uses to supply customers, the New York and Westchester Company, which has no water of its own. Hence the bankruptcy of the Pocantico Water Company, for people will not pay for water they do not get, and the company has lost nearly all of its large customers, among them such men as Mr. Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, and Mr. Frederick K. Stone, living in Dobbs Ferry.

The Crow combination have, it is alleged, made great efforts to raise money in Wall Street on their securities, but bankers and others have fought shy of them, and it is not believed that any one has yet been caught by them. This city will not recognize any of the contracts that they have made with the villages formerly in Westchester County, or the authorities, declare all the water companies were "dummies." Moreover, in several instances the villages have not been legally incorporated. Mr. Crow, although a lawyer himself, now understands that he has struck a "snag," and he has retained as a legal adviser Mr. Franklin L. Bien.

Ran for the Assembly.

Last Spring Mr. Crow hired the handsomest place in the Pocantico Hills, for what reason nobody could understand, for he was a stranger in the neighborhood. The secret was revealed when in the Fall he nominated himself as an independent Republican candidate for the Assembly from that district, running against George L. Cardale, of New Rochelle. He travelled from one end of Westchester to the other trying to get votes, and it is said, spent a large sum of money.

On election day he was sadly disappointed. In North Tarrytown he received four votes; and in Tarrytown three. His district gave him 200 out of a vote of 2,400. The people of Westchester thought he was "the best thing they had gotten hold of in a long while."

As a part of their plan the Crow people bought the Brown Pond on the Sawmill River, agreeing to pay therefor \$20,000. They paid down \$1,000 in cash, and under their contract the balance was due last month. They were unable to meet this payment and have asked for an extension until April. It would, however, be foolish of them to purchase such property, Sawmill River being nothing less than a sewer for the whole valley, such villages as Pleasantville, Chappaqua, Unionville and other hamlets emptying their filth into it. The Board of Health have decided that the water is unfit for drinking purposes.

Playing for a Big Profit.

This, then, is the scheme on which the Crow combination have expended in cash probably not more than \$4,000 or \$5,000, and which they are making desperate efforts to saddle upon this city for \$10,000,000 in stock and \$1,000,000 in bonds, which will amount to nil as soon as they lose the Pocantico Water Company, whose property is now being foreclosed by the suit brought by the first mortgage bondholders. It will leave the Upper New York City Company, the New York District Supply Company and the New York & Westchester Company without any water whatever to supply their dummy companies.

George W. Birdsall, chief engineer in the Department of Public Works, was the first to sound a note of alarm to the city. He found the water combination putting their mains in all directions. They put down forty miles of small, cheap pipe and set up 400 hydrants in the Westchester districts.

They had apparently no specified plans as to the wants, present or future, of the population, and nobody knows to-day, except themselves whether they put in three, six, eight, ten or twelve inch pipes. Most

of the work was across fields, where, perhaps, a street had been marked out on a map, but where there was neither grade nor improvement of any kind.

Hydrants in the Bushes.

When the engineers of the department went, after annexation, to locate those mains they would frequently first hunt in the bushes for a hydrant. That found, they traced the line of broken earth to the next hydrant. In this way they found several lengths of pipe, far away from any human habitation and off the regular line of travel.

General Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, has been informed that at least twenty out of the forty miles of pipe will have to be dug up again when the streets are opened and graded, and, of course, the hydrants will also be useless. The only possible use that can now be made of them is to irrigate the fields and increase the wild-flower crop and the foliage in the dales and groves through which they are laid. In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards Commissioner Haffen made an effort to stop them from laying any pipes until the streets were opened and graded, but they claimed certain privileges and have gone on adding mile after mile to their mains. According to the calculations made for General Collis, it will be from five to twenty years before the water will be needed in some of the places where the pipes are laid. The pretence that they may be required by the Fire Department is considered a shallow subterfuge.

Some time ago Secretary Cameron, of the New York & Westchester Water Company, presented claims for \$17,000 to the city for water supplied, the use of hydrants, etc. It was to cover the period from June 6 to December 31, 1895. All details were refused, although it was explained that the Comptroller would not approve of it, even if he assumed it was a just share of the city's obligations, unless it was itemized. There has been no reply from the company to letters asking where the pipes and hydrants are that perform the service.

Fitch Would Not Consent.

Mr. Fitch concluded the money should not be paid until the validity of the water contracts had been tested by the Corporation Counsel, and not unless satisfactory evidence was produced that it was not for service in the hedgerows and by-ways of Westchester County.

"I will never consent to pay a cent until the Law Department and the Public Works Department assure me of the legality of the claim and the utility of the work," said the Comptroller.

Some of the property owners, who assisted the ring in lobbying the Annexation bill through the Legislature were of the opinion that they could compel the city to pay them for improvements made by themselves, and at their own figures. One man who owned 46 acres in the Eastchester district went to Chief Engineer Birdsall and asked him if the city would pay him back if he arranged to have water pipes put through his property.

The Electric Pledge.

The audacity of the lighting companies in the Annexed District was almost as great as that of the Crow combination. They were aware of all the legislation which was to insure to their benefit by taking several millions from the City Treasury.

In some instances the contracts conflict with the laws of 1895, which state that no obligation shall be entered into by any village which calls for the payment of more than 2½ mills of every dollar from taxable property, and that it shall be unlawful to sign a contract for more than five years. Their demands began with a claim of about \$73,000 for the six months ending December 31 last. They had lit up the slopes and glades of Westchester better than were the streets and avenues on Manhattan Island.

Mr. Stephen McCormack, of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, had to hire a carriage and ride all over the lanes and roads to count the magnificent electric lights which had been placed in the districts so close together that night was turned into day in the cornfields and tomato patches. In some places there were six lamps to one house, and again there were stretches of half a mile of abundant light and no habitations.

The Bronx Gas and Electric Company made the town of Westchester and its surrounding fields refugent. In June there were 300 lights; in August 386; in December 406. After annexation the company got the Town Board to pass resolutions authorizing a larger number of electric lights, and as there was not room within the built-up district for any more, they planted poles along all the farm roads.

When the Board of Estimate decided not to pay for the excess over 400, the company did not stop lighting up the farm lands. It paid no attention to the notification of Mr. McCormack, and today it not only continues to furnish electricity on the snowy wastes, but is said to be actually putting up more poles and more illuminations.

Its contract with the town of Westchester was secured by Edward M. Bliven, of this city, and he assigned it, with the consent of the Supervisor and Town Clerk, to the company. These portions of it are well worth quoting:

The agreement and contract made this 27th day of March, 1893, by and between the town of Westchester, party of the first part, and Edward M. Bliven, party of the second part, witnesses:

Whereas, By and under chap. 235 of the laws of 1892, as amended by chap. 70, of the laws of 1893, and now in force, provision is made for lighting streets, avenues, highways, public places and public buildings; and

Whereas, Previous to said acts of the Leg-

islature there was heretofore and on or about March 8, 1893, filed with the clerk of the town of Westchester a petition for said lighting signed by the requisite number of taxable inhabitants of said town, and notice of said filing and of the time and place when the same would be acted upon by the Town Board was duly published; and

Whereas, Upon a hearing of said petition it was determined by said town to contract for the lighting of the streets, highways, avenues, public places and public buildings outside the corporate limits of the village of Williamsbridge for a period of ten years.

The Privileges Given.

The first clause gives the privilege of lighting with gas, gasoline or electric light, to open streets, dig and construct, repair and maintain all necessary trenches and conduits, and to "lay down, set up, repair and maintain mains, pipes, lamps and appliances, and to erect and maintain poles upon and along streets, roads and highways without hindrance or molestation from the town or any officer thereof."

The second clause provides that \$125 a year shall be paid for each electric light of a nominal 1,200 candle-power, and \$19.50 a year for each electric light of 25 candle-power, the street lights to burn each and every night from dusk to dawn, and the town agrees to take as much of said light at the rates aforesaid as will in each year amount to \$7,500, and shall not exceed in any one year one-half of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of said town.

It then proceeds to state that the location of the lights shall be determined from time to time by the Town Board, and that when once fixed they cannot be changed, except upon a certain notice, and that twenty-five-candle lights shall be 175 feet apart and the arc lights not more than 800 feet from each other.

The eighth clause practically gives the right to Bliven to issue mortgage bonds against "the machinery, pipes, poles, supports, wires, outfits, rights and privileges of franchise," and allows to lay the bondholders, and concludes thus:

"This contract and agreement shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of both parties hereto, but shall not include the town of Williamsbridge, and the territory included in the boundaries of said village shall be excluded from the provisions hereof."

After this clause follow the signatures of Edward M. Bliven and A. R. Morris, Supervisors and Alexander Devlin, Jr., Town Clerk. After the final or ratifying clause on which the company bases its claims to payment from New York are these signatures: "The Bronx Gas and Electric Company, by Fred Koch, secretary; A. R. Morris, Supervisor; George J. Dunnigan, Town Clerk."

Williamsbridge's Contracts.

The village of Williamsbridge has three contracts. The first, dated October 30, 1894, is with the New York and New Jersey Globe Gas Light Company for five years for 250 twenty-five-candle-power electric lights at \$21.33 per year. The second is with the Eastchester Electric Company, dated December 30, 1894, to furnish at \$25 a year each as many lights as may be deemed necessary for five years. The third is with the Williamsbridge Gas and Electric Company, dated June 4, 1895, two days before annexation, to furnish not less than 250 lamps at \$23 a year each, commencing as soon as the company could get a plant together to start up, and no time is specified when the contract ceases.

Wakefield has three contracts. One is with the New York & New Jersey Globe Gas Light Company, dated June 27, 1894, for fifty or more lights at \$21.50 a year each, for one year, the contract to continue thereafter at the same terms unless either side gives sixty days' notice before the twelve months have expired. This is one of the contracts that is not intended to terminate. A second agreement is with the Eastchester Electric Company, without date. On condition that two arc lights are furnished free of cost the company is given power to lay pipes and conduits for private business. The third contract authorizes the Wakefield Gas Light Company to supply at least 100 lamps at \$22 a year. Neither date nor time is stated.

Eastchester agrees in a document dated six months before annexation to pay the Wakefield Gas and Electric Company \$21 a year each up to 150 lamps; if the number reaches 250 the price is to be \$20; if 300, \$19. As dates and duration of contract seem to have been unnecessary to that village, they are omitted.

MRS. O'HEARN'S LICENSE SAFE.

The Excise Board Votes to Dismiss the Complaint Against Her.

The complaint against Mrs. Mary O'Hearn, who has been twice convicted for excise violations, and the last time sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but subsequently pardoned by Governor Morton, was dismissed by the Excise Board yesterday. The complaint was made by Secretary Coyle, of the Board, and meant, if decided adversely, the revocation of her license.

Lawyer William F. S. Hart appeared for Mrs. O'Hearn, who was in attendance. He admitted the charges, but offered in evidence the pardon of Governor Morton granted in the last conviction on the ground that the preponderance of evidence was in Mrs. O'Hearn's favor. Mrs. O'Hearn had the pardon with her tastefully set in heavy white cardboard. Commissioners Harburger and Woodman voted for a dismissal of the complaint. Commissioner Murray voted no.

George S. Benson Indicted.

George S. Benson, who alleged that ex-President Harrison, Chauncey M. Depew and other conspicuous persons were contributors to the American Patriot, a phantom magazine, has been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Death of Two Army Officers.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The War Department has been informed of the death in New York yesterday of Captain J. L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry, on recruiting duty, and the death at West Point today of Captain W. N. Postlethwaite, U. S. A., professor at the Military Academy.

SENATE SYMPATHY WITH THE BOERS.

A Stirring Resolution Introduced in the Upper House.

The House Emergency Tariff Bill to Be Loaded with Amendments.

Republicans Are Divided on the Question and Are Flirting with the Silver Populists.

STRONG SUPPORT FOR FREE SILVER.

Pritchard of North Carolina Made His Maiden Speech in Favor of High Protective Tariff, and Evoked a Reply from Mr. Hill.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Republican Senators are in a sore dilemma, caused by the refusal of the free silverites to be bound by party decrees. The House Emergency Tariff bill, which was to have been passed with expedition as an evidence of the capacity of Republican statesmanship, to meet the requirements of a depleted treasury, seems hopelessly tied up. The Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction of the bill, is controlled by free coinage Senators. This silver majority of the committee makes no secret of its purpose to report the bill with a free coinage amendment.

The Republican boileers, who are determined to bury their party in the ditch of free silver, are Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado; Dubois and Shoup, of Idaho; Carter and Mantle, of Montana, and Warren and Clark, of Wyoming. This is not a very numerous array, but it is sufficient to accomplish the avowed object, when recruited by the Democrats. The Democrats, who, as a matter of principle, oppose the free coinage of silver, will force principle, for the time being, in order to deal the Republicans a body-blow.

When the Democrats surrendered the control of the Senate to the Republicans, Senator Gorman, as their leader and spokesman, gave formal warning that the party holding the committees would be held responsible for all legislation. Having served this notice the Democrats now regard it as good politics for them to embarrass their opponents as much as possible. The Republicans who sustain the regular organization have decided that it is wise politics to permit the Tariff bill to die in committee or before the Senate rather than send it back to the House loaded down with free coinage amendments.

The silverites of the Finance Committee say that they will not allow the question to be smothered in this manner, that they have the votes in committee and in the Senate, and they will force the measure to a final vote. Should they succeed in putting the Tariff bill, as well as the Bond bill, through the Senate, bearing free silver amendments, the House, under the domination of Speaker Reed, will ask for committees of conference, and will let the bills die in conference rather than develop the division in the party in the House which consideration of the silver question would certainly expose.

PRITCHARD'S MAIDEN EFFORT.

There were three set speeches delivered in the Senate to-day on as many different subjects, and they occupied practically the whole of the four hours that the session lasted. They were made by the Republican Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Pritchard) and by the two Democratic Senators from California and Arkansas—Messrs. White and James. Mr. Pritchard's speech (his maiden one) was in favor of a high protective tariff.

It gave Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) an opportunity of pointing out the anomaly of the State of North Carolina having recently, by one combination, elected two Senators, one of whom (Mr. Butler) had declared the other day that he had joined the Populist party because the Democratic party had been false to its pledges of tariff reform, while the other (Mr. Pritchard) now professed the most advanced protectionist doctrines. Now both of these Senators could be gratified Mr. Hill was unable to perceive.

Mr. White's speech was in favor of such an amendment of the Senate rules as would enable the majority to close debate and force a vote on any pending measure.

Mr. Jones is the member of the free silver majority of the Finance Committee who has charge of the substitute of the House Bond bill. He expressed his belief that this free coinage substitute would bring relief to the country, as no other measure—either an increase of tariff duties or the sale of bonds—would, and he stated his intention, in reply to an inquiry, to press the bill to a speedy determination.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered the following concurrent resolution and had it referred to that committee:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the United States of America, through their representatives in Congress assembled, convey to the President and people of the Republic of Transvaal their earnest congratulations upon their success in establishing free representative government, republicanism in form, and in their opposition to any foreign power that denies to them the full enjoyment of those rights of liberty. The people of America, having realized, through the favor of the God of nations, the blessings of government based upon the consent of the

governed, entertain with confidence the pleasing hope and belief that the principles of self-government will be securely established through the influence of the Republic of France, in her colonies, and of the Republics of Liberia and the Transvaal, founded by the people in Africa, and that those republics will foster and give firm support to the peaceful progress of Christian civilization in the new and vast field now being opened to the commerce and institutions of all the nations of the earth through that great continent.

That the President of the United States is requested to communicate this action of Congress to the President of the Republic of Transvaal. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE NEW HOUSE RULES.

A Hot Debate Over the Privileges of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—This was another Reed day in the House. By the action of that body in adopting the rules, almost without amendment, as reported by the Committee on Rules, Mr. Reed again demonstrated his ability to pass any measure, notwithstanding the fact that many disgruntled Republicans voted with the Democrats. At the opening of to-day's session the chaplain prayed for Divine interposition in favor of arbitration. One of the chief qualifications offered by those who supported this gentleman for his place was that he would make all of his opening addresses very short. He made an eloquent appeal for peace.

The galleries were full to overflowing, and nearly every member was in his seat in anticipation of a bitter partisan debate on the report of the Committee on Rules. General Henderson, of Iowa, sprung the proposed rules on the House. Speaker Reed rapped vigorously for order, but the hum of conversation did not cease, and then the mighty Car from Maine, as if reproving school boys, stated that:

"Gentlemen must cease conversation and resume their seats."

This did not produce the desired effect, and he again beat a tattoo on his desk with the gavel, and ordered members who wanted to talk to go into the cloakrooms. Order was finally restored and the amendment to the first rule, providing for payment on Saturday, when the last day of the month fell on Sunday, went through without opposition.

ALL VOTE FOR FULL PAY.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, offered an amendment proposing to deduct pay for absence not caused by sickness. The idea of Congressmen "docking" themselves did not meet with favor. Mr. De Armond gained quite a reputation in the last House on economic questions. He asserted to-day that his suggestion would secure better attendance than would otherwise have been possible during the sessions of the last Congress.

Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. De Armond if he had consulted the list of members who were absent on account of sickness during the last session. The gentleman from Missouri stated that he had not, whereupon Mr. Stone told him that the "docking" had only served to increase the sick list, and that he thought it would not prevent members from remaining away if they did not care to attend. Mr. De Armond, however, wanted to place those who opposed his amendment on record, and called for the yeas and nays. This was refused, and his amendment was not adopted.

Then began the discussion of an amendment to rule 11. It was proposed, in accordance with the custom of the last Congress, to permit the Committee on Rules to sit at any time and to preclude all dilatory motions upon the consideration of a report from a committee, save one, to adjourn until the report was disposed of.

Henderson, of Iowa, who was engineering the amendments, made a speech upon the necessity of this amendment. Ex-Speaker Crisp arose and congratulated the Republicans at last accepting one Democratic rule. He said that he was in favor of it then, and was partial to it now, and that he was glad to see the Republicans admit that a rule inaugurated by the Democrats was the proper method of procedure. He also referred to the manner in which the Republicans opposed its passage when it was proposed by the Democrats in the Fifty-second Congress.

This rule also indicates the committees that have the right to report at any time. They are: Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Public Lands, Rivers and Harbors, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing and Accounts. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, wanted to know why his committee had been left out of the list.

KICKING OUT A COMMITTEE.

At this point it looked as though Mr. Reed was going to have trouble with his immense majority. Mr. Walker made an appeal, saying that his committee was one of the most important of the House, and that it would probably have to deal with the currency problem at an early date. He said that the Rules Committee had some object in taking his "committee to the very door and then kicking it out." He asked for frankness on the part of Mr. Henderson, and again repeated his question.

"Why shall not the Banking and Currency Committee be a privileged committee, as it was during the two preceding Congresses?"

Henderson made a very weak explanation. Mr. Walker insinuated that the Committee on Rules was afraid his committee would do something not exactly in harmony with the present outline of House work. McGuire, of California, boldly stated that Republican interests and politics conflicted with what was anticipated would be the action of the Committee on Banking and Currency. He also

said that the reason the committee had been taken off the privileged list was because of the fact that the Republicans did not want to be embarrassed by currency legislation on the eve of a Presidential campaign. Mr. Walker was told that he could put the business of the committee on the calendar, and that it would be disposed of when reached.

Crisp, of Georgia, arose and said:

"The Committee on Banking and Currency would find the calendar of the House a veritable graveyard. The committee would stand a poor show of getting any business through unless it could get the privilege of reporting and having its affairs considered at any time."

Speaker Reed saw that all the speeches made in favor of the committee being privileged were disrupting the solidity of the Republicans, and word was sent down to Mr. Dingley to take the floor and whip the wavering Republicans back into the rank. He made quite a lengthy talk, and no doubt convinced many who otherwise would have voted for the Walker amendment. This was particularly true in regard to the new members, who are taught upon their arrival that whatever the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means says "goes."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, could not resist the temptation of entering the ring and throwing a few stones. He talked about the absolute necessity of curtailing the privileged committees somewhere, and retired to his seat evidently well pleased with his effort. He sat around smiling, and then retired to the cloakroom to enjoy a quiet smoke.

PUTTING CANNON IN A HOLE.

McLair, of Arkansas, who is a most industrious student of the Congressional Record, listened to Cannon's remarks with undisguised surprise, and then pulled on the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee the printed debates of the Fifty-second Congress. In a speech made at that time Cannon had earnestly advocated that the Committee on Banking and Currency have the privilege of reporting at any time. Mr. Rae sent the Record to the Clerk's desk and had it read. During the reading Cannon strolled in, and beginning to walk down the aisle, heard a few familiar sentences. He looked up astonished, and was told by young George B. McClellan that a speech of his advocating the thing he had just antagonized was being read. Papa Cannon went up to the Clerk's desk and asked to see the book and carried it to his seat. He tried to read it, but the attempt was a failure, and he was then reminded by that gentleman that although he favored the rule, yet he had voted against it. Cannon calmly remarked:

"My votes are better than my words."

General Walker's amendment was finally defeated by a yeas and nay vote of 100 to 112. At this point Henderson secured the passage of a new rule prohibiting smoking at any time on the floor of the House. Meanwhile Mr. Cannon could be seen standing at the door of a cloak room, puffing a Metropolitan perfect. The new rule was regarded as an attack upon the Tobacco Trust.

THE SPEAKER CRITICIZED.

Hepburn, of Clarinda, Iowa, then made quite a scene. In a speech of ten minutes' duration he proposed an amendment that would insure to every member on the floor recognition by the Speaker. Under the guise of a defense of Speaker Reed and a lament at the arduous character of his duties, Mr. Hepburn "roasted" the Car as he has never been before by a Republican. He objected to the first clause of Rule 14.

"There is getting abroad too much of the idea of the schoolmaster in the Speaker's chair," said Hepburn. "I want to change this House back again into a deliberative assembly. (Cheers from the Democrats.) I tried once before to impress the House with the idea that it was slowing its Speaker to overwork himself."

Bell, of Colorado, delivered a harangue of half an hour's duration, in which he denounced the Speaker for the want of respect he had shown the Populists in the formation of his committees. He charged that members of Congress have to go to the Speaker and ask to be recognized. If he desires to offer a resolution, a member must submit it in writing to the Speaker for examination, and if it does not meet his views when that member rises in his place the Speaker does not observe him.

TOTS JOURNEYING EAST.

Four Little Children Coming from San Francisco to New York Alone—Arrangements for the Trip.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10.—Four little children started to-day on a long journey by themselves from California to New York. Their father and mother died recently, and they are going to the far east to be adopted by relatives. The oldest of the children is Charles Ahern. His sister Doris is nine years old, and George and Harry, his younger brothers, are aged respectively seven and three years. Their father was a Mason, and the Masonic Lodge at Auburn is looking out for the welfare of the children.

General Passenger Agent Goodman, of the Southern Pacific, will have one of his traveling passenger agents go with the children to care for their comfort from here to New Orleans. He will see that they have their meals regularly and are tucked away early in their beds each night. Dr. Almsworth, the company's physician at Los Angeles, and the company's doctors at Tucson, El Paso, San Antonio and New Orleans, have been notified to meet the young travelers at their respective cities and see if they need medical attention.

In view of these precautions, Mr. Goodman thinks the children will make their journey in perfect safety. He wired yesterday to New York relatives of the young people about the arrangements he had made. When the children reach New Orleans they will be given a cabin on a steamer for New York. They will go on the steamship America, commanded by Captain J. C. Morgan, who has been notified of their coming, and has sent assurances that they will be well cared for. They can make the children enjoy their first sea voyage. Conductors of all trains between California and New Orleans have been notified to pay particular attention to the children, and to summon medical aid at any point if necessary.

CIGARETTES CRAZED HER.

Pretty Anna Etzman in Bellevue a Victim of Narcotic Poisoning.

At Intervals She Pleads for Just One "Coffin Nail" to Relieve Her.

SMOKED FIFTY CIGARETTES A DAY.

Dr. Fitch Suspected Her Trouble by a Casual Glance at Her Fingers, Which Were Fairly Bleached with Nicotine.

The insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital had another patient added to its large roll of suffering humanity yesterday in the person of Miss Anna Etzman, a pretty brunette. The inception of a patient is hardly ever a matter of any moment to those lodged behind the iron barred windows, but in Miss Etzman's case she soon became an object of great interest to the inmates.

As she was brought into the ward only by the combined efforts of two sturdy attendants, she screamed almost incessantly for "COFFIN NAILS."

"Oh, please give me just one more 'coffin nail,'" she pleaded at first, and then, "What's the trouble?" asked Dr. Fitch, the insanity expert, who had just stepped into the ward.

"They say she's got mental delusions," replied one of the nurses. At that moment the doctor, happening to glance at her right hand, grasped it. "I'll wager she's been smoking too many cigarettes," replied the doctor, as he held it. View a dainty hand, whose fingers were stained with something that bore a strong resemblance to nicotine and had undoubtedly proved to be the case. The "coffin nail" she pleaded for so preciously was nothing more than a request for a cigarette.

Miss Etzman, according to the story learned at the hospital, had been a domestic, began to smoke cigarettes two years ago. It appears that a young man at that time visited her one evening and unintentionally left a package of cigarettes when he departed.

SMOKED FIFTY A DAY.

She took the cigarettes to her room, smoked one and liked it so well that she acquired the habit. The infatuation grew upon her, and of late she has frequently smoked fifty in one day.

For several days past her system has been breaking down under the terrible inroads of the subtle narcotic poisoning, and on Thursday night her mind became unbalanced.

At first the symptoms of insanity were only of a mild nature, but gradually increased until she became a raving maniac, and an ambulance was sent for to take her to Bellevue.

Dr. Fitch stated last night that it will take several days to determine whether her trouble will be permanent. As it is now, he says, her system is certainly in a most deplorable state. Stimulants are being utilized to relieve her sufferings.